FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly in two sections—Section I
Vol. XVII, No. 889 Nov. 7-13, 1957

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY
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Week in Headlines

International

U.S., British leaders rejected proposal by Khrushchev for East-West summit talks on coexistence.

Jordan appealed for Arab support against hostile propaganda attack by Egypt.

Died: Czech Pres. Zapotocky.

United States

Eisenhower named Killian to head new drive for scientific advancement of national defense program.

Govt. study showed USSR surpassing U.S. in education of scientists & technicians.

Stevenson named advisor to State Dept. on NATO planning.

President appointed Civil Rights Comm. members.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Reds for Coexistence Talks. Soviet Communist Party First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, speaking in Moscow on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, appealed Nov. 6 for high-level East-West negotiations to achieve coexistence based on peaceful competition. His proposal was rejected Nov. 7-8 by U.S. & British leaders. [See pp. 329G3-330F1, 322D1, 177B1-F2]

Addressing a special session of the Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) attended by Chinese Communist Pres. Mao Tse-tung, Polish CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka & other Communist delegates from 60 nations, Khrushchev chided the U.S. for its failure to launch an earth satellite to join the 2 orbited by the USSR in "a commonwealth of sputniks." Declaring that competition in the satellite field would be better than an East-West armament race, Khrushchev said: "We would like a high-level meeting of representatives of capitalist & Socialist countries to take place, so as to reach an agreement . . . about the exclusion of war as a method of settling international problems, to stop the cold war & the armaments race & to establish relations among states on the basis of coexistence, to settle disputes" by "peaceful competition."

(In other sections of the address, Khrushchev lauded Soviet achievements under 40 yrs. of Communist rule and [a] outlined production goals intended to surpass the U.S. in 10 to 15 yrs., [b] denounced those "inveterate slanderers" who used attacks on Stalinism to promote "revisionism," "national communism" or "bourgeois democracy," and [c] accused the U.S. & Britain, through recent talks between Pres. Eisenhower & Prime Min. Harold Macmillan, of having reached agreement "on fanning the flames of the cold war & increasing appropriations . . . for preparing war.") [See p. 345B1-E3]

(The Supreme Soviet session, at which newsmen reported seeing deposed Soviet leaders Georgi M. Malenkov, Lazar M. Kaganovich & Dmitri T. Shepilov [see p. 217B1], was followed Nov. 7 by the annual Soviet military review in Red Square. Parading Soviet troops displayed a variety of new weapons, including a 70-foot single-stage missile and rocket equipment suitable for tactical nuclear warfare. They were told by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinkovsky, newly-appointed Soviet Defense Min., that the Soviet forces, "created & educated by the Communist Party," were "capable of smashing any aggressor.") [See pp. 358F2, 351A1]

U.S., Britain vs. Talks. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, questioned by newsmen on Khrushchev's apparent bid for a new East-West summit conference, said Nov. 7 that existing international agreements, particularly the UN Charter, were adequate to ensure continued peace "if properly implemented." Dulles, who denied that Khrushchev specifically had requested talks on the heads-of-Govt. level, asserted that the U.S. & USSR already were in constant contact through UN meetings between Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko & U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Dulles said summit talks would be "desirable only if there are reasonable grounds" to expect "beneficial results." [See p. 322B2]

(Sen. Allen J. Ellender [D., La.], reporting to Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 9 on a recent tour of the USSR, urged that the U.S. accept any Soviet offer of summit talks as "the foundation for a possible meeting of minds." Ellender urged a broadening of U.S.-Soviet exchanges and "a new approach & see if we can't coexist . . . & let the people of East & West decide whether they want communism or democracy.") [See p. 178B3]

British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd rejected Nov. 8 any East-West summit talks under present conditions but denied a belief "that no summit talks should ever take place." Lloyd told the British House of Commons that there was no use "appealing verbally for an end to the cold war until there have been matching deeds." He said that the USSR could create a basis for successful summit talks by reversing (a) its intervention in Mid-Eastern affairs, (b) Soviet attacks on British policy, and (c) the use of disarmament talks & the UN for anti-Western propaganda. [See pp. 306G3, 281E-F2]

(Aneurin Bevan, British Labor Party foreign affairs spokesman, told newsmen in New York Nov. 11 that the West should accept the Khrushchev offer on grounds that "no harm" & "much good" could result from it. Bevan, who met with Khrushchev Sept. 17 while visiting Yalta, told newsmen in Moscow Sept. 18 that he had found Khrushchev "exceedingly anxious to establish more friendly reltaions" with the U.S.) [See p. 332E2]

(Lester B. Pearson, 1957 Nobel Peace Prize winner, told a U. of Minn. audience Nov. 3 that the West should seize every opportunity to negotiate for coexistence with the Soviet bloc. He warned that the alternative was a peace "balanced precariously on the knife-edge of terror," nuclear war & annihilation.) [See p. 329D2]

To Expand UN Arms Comm. Faced with a threatened Soviet boycott of the 11-nation UN Disarmament Comm., the U.S., Britain, France & Canada agreed Nov. 13, in Gen. Assembly Political Com. negotiations, to ask that the assembly approve expansion of the Disarmament Comm. to 21 members. The plan recommended was based on a compromise Indian draft resolution. [See pp. 314D3, 307C-D1, 289D1]

A Soviet resolution, offered Oct. 28 and rejected by the Political Com. Nov. 6 by 51-9 (21 abstentions), had called for scrapping closed disarmament talks by the 5-nation UN Disarmament Subcom. It urged creation of a new disarmament group, composed of all 82 UN member states, to make a fresh start on disarmament through continuous open sessions as a "little Gen. Assembly." In support of the Soviet plan, First Dep. Forgn. Min. Vasily V. Kuznetsov warned the Political Com. Nov. 4 that the USSR would "not participate in the UN Disarmament Comm. & its subcommittee in their present composition." He declared that the "Soviet Govt. considers that all attempts to make use of the Disarmament Subcom. for productive work have been entirely exhausted." [See pp. 314F3, 289B1]

Western Arms Plan Backed. The Gen. Assembly's Political Com. voted Nov. 6 by 57-9 (15 abstentions) to approve a 24-power resolution recommending that the assembly direct the UN Disarmament Comm. to resume

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negotiations on the basis of current Western disarmament proposals [see p. 281B1-B2]. It ignored Kuznetsov's warning Nov. 6 that indorsement of the Western disarmament plan would drive "the negotiations into a final deadlock." [See pp. 314F3-315A2]

In other action, the Political Com.: (a) approved Nov. 6 by 70-9 (2 abstentions) a Belgian resolution calling for a UN campaign to inform the world of the dangers of an arms race; (b) rejected Nov. 6 by 32-18 (31 abstentions) a Japanese resolution paralleling Western disarmament plans but calling for suspension of nuclear tests immediately after "agreement in principle" on an atomic test control system; (c) approved Nov. 11 by 79-0 a compromise Indian resolution calling on UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to speed nuclear radiation studies by the Assembly's Scientific Com. [See p. 226B1]

Major disarmament moves in the UN Oct. 2-25 included: (a) U.S. presentation Oct. 11 of a draft resolution sponsored by 23 nations providing for UN action to restrict use of the upper atmosphere to peaceful & scientific purposes [see p. 281B1]; Latin Amer. proposals Oct. 25 that the Political Com. urge the assembly to designate a disarmament mediator to seek reconciliation between Eastern & Western disarmament views; (c) an offer Oct. 2 by Polish Forgn. Min. Adam Rapacki to prohibit production & stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Poland if East & West Germany would accept similar restraints [see p. 226A1]; (d) French delegate Jules Moch's warning to the assembly Oct. 21 that France would produce its own nuclear weapons unless East & West reached agreement on nuclear disarmament.

Nuclear Weapon Developments. A British nuclear device, believed to be a production-model weapon drawn from British atomic stockpiles, was detonated Nov. 8 over Britain's central Pacific test area based on Christmas I. [See p. 332D2] . . . The U.S. "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" reported Nov. 9 that 196 Soviet scientists had declared support for a proposed international conference of nuclear scientists on the perils of atomic war. The proposal, an outgrowth of the recent Pugwash, N.S. scientific conference, also was said to have been supported by a resolution of the presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences [see p. 225E3]. Prof. Otto Hahn, pres. of West Germany's Max Planck Assn. for the Advancement of Science, supported similar proposals Nov. 6 in Goettingen. [See p. 123A3] . . . An 83-nation Intl. Red Cross Com. conference in New Delhi, India voted by 115-0 Oct. 31 to adopt a draft code banning use of nuclear weapons capable of causing the mass slaughter of civilians. [See Vol. XII, p. 245H-K]

MIDDLE EAST

Jordan Appeals vs. Egypt. The Jordanian Govt. appealed Nov. 12 to all other Arab states for backing against Egyptian-led attacks on the pro-Western regime of King Hussein. Mustafa Khalifeh, Jordanian Parlt. speaker, asked other Arab rulers to support Hussein & back Jordanian efforts to "put an end to these acts which are poisoning the Arab atmosphere." Leaders of Jordan's Palestinian refugees, whom Egyptian & Syrian propaganda attacks on Hussein were intended to influence, sponsored similar messages to Arab diplomats in Amman Nov. 12. [See p. 354D2]

Hussein, replying to Iraqi offers to mediate between Egypt & Jordan, charged Nov. 10 that Egypt's rulers had "sold themselves to communism" and had exploited "Arab nationalism to divert Egyptian public opinion away from the deteriorating situation at home." In a broadcast Nov. 9, Hussein thanked Jordanians for their support against what he termed "lies fabricated recently by the hired trumpets of propaganda in Egypt against Jordan with the intention of stirring mutiny." [See 313G3, 227G3]

The Govt.-controlled Egyptian press & Voice of the Arabs radio transmitter were reported Nov. 8 to have resumed issuing propaganda calling upon Palestinian refugees in Jordan to overthrow the Hussein regime & destroy the Hashemite dynasty. "N.Y. Times" dispatches from Beirut, Lebanon reported Nov. 9 evidence of increasing activity by anti-Hussein, pro-Egyptian elements in the Jordanian Army's officer corps. Palestinian refugees paraded Nov. 11 in Damascus, Syria, in demonstrations calling for the death of "Hussein the traitor." [See p. 251B2]

Denies Israeli Talks. Hussein Nov. 11 denied Egyptian reports that Jordan recently had begun secret talks with Israel on settlement of the Arab refugee problem. He told Palestinian refugees meeting in Amman that Jordan would "continue to defend Arab countries until your usurped homeland is restored." [See pp. 354D2, 210B3]

(Jordan protested to the Israeli-Jordanian UN Mixed Armistice Comm. Oct. 20 against a reported attack Oct. 19 by an Israeli jet fighter on a Jordanian civil airliner. Israel charged Oct. 20 that the plane had violated the Israeli frontier.) [See p. 314A1]

Dulles Asks Israeli Gesture. In a personal message to Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, State Secy. John Foster Dulles was reported Nov. 8 to have urged Israel to resume cooperation with the UN Mixed Armistice Comm. in an effort to end Israeli-Jordanian border tension. Despite Israeli denials of any such Dulles-Ben-Gurion exchange, Washington sources asserted that Ben-Gurion had rejected the suggestion on grounds that it would compromise Israeli policies challenging Egyptian & Jordanian claims to belligerent rights against Israel. [See pp. 347B3, 122E3, 25B1-G2]

(Israeli Forgn. Ministry spokesmen said Nov. 10 that Israel had halted work on a tree-planting project in the disputed Israeli-Jordanian demilitarized zone through Jerusalem.) [See p. 290B1]

Syria Reports Incidents. Syrian Forgn. Ministry spokesmen confirmed Nov. 6 that Syrian forces had fired on unidentified aircraft Nov. 4 over the port of Latakia under new orders for the interception of hostile planes or ground patrols. The Syrian Govt. also reported an exchange of gunfire between Syrian & Turkish border forces Nov. 9. Western newsmen reported Nov. 10 that Syria's civilian Popular Resistance Org. was intensifying training & fortification work throughout Turkish frontier areas in northern Syria. [See p. 354F1]

The leftist Cabt. of Syrian Premier Sabri el-Assali met in emergency session Nov. 11 after Syrian military communiqués reported that Turkey had imposed a blackout in Syrian border regions and had begun "large-scale" movements of motorized troops. Col. Tawfik Chatila, Chief of Staff of the Syrian Army's Northern (Turkish-frontier) District, had told newsmen in Aleppo Nov. 8 that Turkish troops massed on the frontier now totalled 50,000-60,000 men and were accompanied by U.S. officers. [See p. 347C-D2]

(A Syrian complaint to the Syrian-Israeli UN Mixed Armistice Comm. charged Israel with responsibility for a 40-min. gun battle Nov. 6 on the Israeli-Syrian frontier in which one Israeli was killed. It was said to have been the 3d Syrian-Israeli clash in 3 days.) [See p. 307C3]

Soviet Pact Approved. The Syrian Parlt. unanimously approved Nov. 6 the Soviet-Syrian economic & technical aid pact. [See p. 347F2]

Lebanese Bombings Foiled. The Lebanese Govt. reported Nov. 6 that it had thwarted an attempt to blow up the Lebanese Parlt. & Govt. House buildings in Beirut. Abdul Aziz Shehab, Interior Ministry director, linked the bomb plots & an earlier attempt to destroy the French Embassy to terrorists led by the outlawed Communist Party & Lebanon's Syrian Nationalist Party. The Lebanese Govt. was reported Nov. 9 to have deported 500 Syrians, Jordanians & Palestinian refugees under special police powers granted Nov. 6 by the Lebanese Internal Security Council. [See pp. 297E3, 282F2]

U.S. Offers UNEF Funds. UN spokesmen in New York disclosed Nov. 6 that the U.S. had agreed to make a special contribution of more than $5 million to finance continued maintenance of the UN Emergency Force in Egypt. Western UN delegates reported Nov. 6-7 that the special contribution, to total $7-$12 million, would exceed previous American contributions of nearly $4.4 million (under the original $10 million UNEF assessment & an additional $6.5 million authorized by the Gen.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

Assembly). British & French spokesmen said Nov. 6 that their Govts. also would make special contributions. [See pp. 283A1, 38D1]

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld had warned Oct. 12, in a report to the Gen. Assembly, that the UNEF was in "grave risk" unless funds were provided to pay $12.8 million in UNEF debts. He estimated the total cost of UNEF operations at $24 million to Jan. 1, 1958, and an additional $20 million to Sept. 30, 1958. He listed current UNEF strength as 5,395 troops from Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Norway, Sweden & Yugoslavia. [See p. 290B1]

Suez Compensation Sought. Pres. Eugene R. Black of the Intl. Bank met in Cairo Nov. 9-10 with Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser to discuss possible settlement of the Universal Suez Canal Co.'s claims arising from Egypt's 1956 nationalization of the canal. Black urged Egyptian authorities Nov. 9 to accept an Intl. Bank offer to act as "disinterested party" in the proposed negotiations between Egypt & the nationalized Suez Canal Co. Black Nov. 11 denied Egyptian reports that he had offered to reconsider Intl. Bank financing of Egypt's Aswan High Dam project in return for early settlement of Suez compensation claims. [See pp. 354F2, 282C3, 86B3, 3C2; XVI, 249B1-E3]

Oil. Sheikh Abdullah Tariki, Saudi Arabian dir.-gen. of petroleum & minerals, disclosed Nov. 11 that all Arab Govts. except Iraq's had agreed in recent Arab League talks in Baghdad to press for Arab Govt. ownership of all future Mid-Eastern pipelines. According to the Nov. 4 "N.Y. Times," the Baghdad meeting had discussed proposals by Tariki & James MacPherson, oil adviser to the Saudi Govt., for creation of an Arab Govt. joint stock company to finance future pipeline development in the Middle Eastern area. [See pp. 282A3, 211D3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MISSILES & SATELLITES

'Ike' on Defense & Security

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 7 announced new steps to keep the U.S. from falling behind Russia in the scientific aspects of defense, and he appointed Dr. James Rhyne Killian Jr., 53, MIT pres., to run the program.

Wide World
KILLIAN

Mr. Eisenhower conceded, in a radio-TV address, that "the Soviets are quite likely ahead in some missile areas and are obviously ahead of us in satellite development." But he insisted that, "as of today, the overall military strength of the free world is distinctly greater than that of the Communist countries."

The President warned that it was "entirely possible" that "we could fall behind" unless action was taken "promptly" to correct "pressing" deficiencies. These faults were:

(1) U.S. "failure . . . to give high priority enough to scientific education & to the place of science in our national life"; this, "according to my [Mr. Eisenhower's] scientific friends," was "one of our greatest & most glaring deficiencies."

(2) The need to give "higher priority, both public & private, to basic research."

(3) "The tragic failure to [share] . . . appropriate scientific information & effort" with allies.

(4) The "immediate requirement . . . of greater concentration of effort & improved arrangements within the Govt. in . . . science, technology & missiles."

Pres. Eisenhower had planned to cover these topics in Oklahoma City Nov. 13 in a "science & security" address in the first of a series of talks to reassure Americans & allies that Soviet military & scientific advances had not made the free world defenseless [see p. 340E-F2]. Since "I could not possibly deal with the subject in just one address," the President said, he had decided on the earlier (Nov. 7) speech to cover items 3 & 4, which he considered "the most immediate aspects of this question of the relationship of science to the defenses of our country."

Key points of the address:

Science Chief—Mr. Eisenhower announced that he had appointed Killian to the new office of "Special Asst. to the President for Science & Technology." Killian was to handle the scientific aspects of defense. The President made it clear that he would have adequate powers to assure military & civilian cooperation.

"Aided by a staff of scientists & a strong advisory group of outstanding experts," Killian "will have the active responsibility of helping me follow through on the program of scientific improvement of our defenses," Mr. Eisenhower said. "Through him I intend to be assured that the entire program is carried forward in closely integrated fashion."

The President said Killian would see to it that—

- "Alleged interservice competition or insufficient use of overtime shall not be allowed to [harm] . . . our scientific & development program."
- "Those projects which . . . have the highest potential shall advance with the utmost possible speed."
- "Our best talent & the full necessary resources are applied on certain high-priority top-secret items."

Missiles—Mr. Eisenhower said he had directed Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy to "make certain" that William Marion Holaday, 56, Defense Dept. director of missile development,* was "clothed with all the authority that the secretary himself possesses in this field." Killian would "work intimately" with Holaday.

Mr. Eisenhower said he & McElroy had agreed that "whenever possible," any new missile or related program would "be put under a single manager & administered without regard to the separate services."

Allies—The President promised to submit "legislation to remove legal barriers to the exchange of appropriate technological information with friendly countries." He said all in the free world had "a lot to give & a lot to gain in security through the pooling of scientific effort." Such pooling, he asserted, was "one way in which, at no cost, we can dramatically & quickly magnify the scientific resources at the disposal of the free world." He asked: "Why should we deny to our friends information that we are sure the Soviets already have?—information our friends could use toward our common security. Why . . . should we waste American research funds & talent struggling with technological problems already mastered by our friends?"

Mr. Eisenhower said that "if the necessary authority is granted, I shall support, along the lines of the agreement reached recently with [British] Prime Min. [Harold] Macmillan, a scientific committee organized within NATO to carry out an enlarged Atlantic effort in research." He added that "similar action in SEATO & comparable organizations will be studied." [See p. 345E2]

U.S. Strength—The President said the U.S. "has had for some years enough power in its strategic retaliatory forces to bring near annihilation to the war-making capabilities of any country." He conceded that the Soviets, too, "are building up types of power that could, if we were attacked, damage us seriously."

Mr. Eisenhower admitted that "the Soviet launching of earth satellites is an achievement of the first importance," but he added that "earth satellites, in themselves, have no direct present effect upon the nation's security." He said that the "real," "current military significance lies in the advanced techniques & the competence in military technology they imply." But he insisted that "long-range ballistic missiles, as they exist today, do not cancel the destructive & deterrent power of our strategic air force." [See p. 353F-G3]

The President recited a long list of U.S. scientific-military achievements. Among them:

- The U.S. had missiles "adapted to every kind of distance, launching & use." 38 types were "in operation or under development, and almost ⅓ are in actual operation."
- "All combat vessels . . . built since 1955 have guided missiles."
- "The Navy has in both oceans submarines which can" surface, launch "a missile carrying

* Ex-Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson chose Holaday in May to replace Eger V. Murphree as special assistant for guided missiles. It was reported May 13 that Holaday's duties had been expanded to cover coordination of the earth satellite project & of programs for ballistic missiles with ranges of 200 miles or more. Holaday, ex-research director of the Socony-Mobil Oil Co., had been appointed a Deputy Asst. Defense Secy. in 1956. [See p. 306D-E1]

a nuclear warhead and submerge immediately while the missile itself is guided to a target hundreds of miles away."

- The Navy had "atomic depth bombs."
- Anti-aircraft guns "have been largely replaced by . . . missiles."
- All new interceptor planes "are armed with air-to-air missiles."
- "We have already produced . . . hundreds of Matador, Honest John & Corporal missiles. . . . 4 battalions of Corporal missiles alone are equivalent in fire power to all the artillery used in World War II on all fronts."
- Some missiles can seek & destroy "a target many miles away." "The other day, a Bomarc missile, by itself, sought out a fast-moving, unmanned airplane 45 miles at sea and actually met it head-on."
- "Except for a dwindling number of B-36s, there is hardly an airplane in the combat units of the Air Force that was in them even as late as the Korean war. The B-52 jet bomber . . . is standard in our Strategic Air Command. . . . One B-52 can carry as much destructive capacity as was delivery by all the bombers" in World War II. "The B-52 will, in turn, be succeeded by the B-58, a supersonic bomber."
- One U.S. atomic submarine "ran almost 16 days recently without surfacing; another cruised under the polar ice cap for 5 days."
- "Huge naval carriers are in operation, supplied with the most powerful nuclear weapons & bombers of great range to deliver them."
- "Since 1956 we have developed nuclear explosives with radioactive fallout of less than 4% of the fallout of previously built weapons."
- The U.S. nuclear-weapon stock "is so large & so rapidly growing that we have been able safely to disperse it to positions assuring its instant availability against attack and still keep strong reserves. Our scientists assure me that we are well ahead of the Soviets in the nuclear field, both in quantity & in quality."
- "We have already shown that we can, with the precision to make it a useful military weapon, fire a large ballistic missile well over 1,000 miles." Ballistic test missiles were successfully flown as far as 3,500 miles.
- "We have some" intercontinental missiles in "advanced" development. "Because of our many forward positions, some of them in the lands of our allies, an intermediate range missile is for some purposes as good for us as an intercontinental one."
- The air-breathing Snark "traveled over a guided course for 5,000 miles and was accurately placed on target."
- "We have fired 3 rockets to heights between 2 & 4 thousand miles."

Missile Reentry — Mr. Eisenhower confirmed that the U.S. had solved the problem "of bringing a missile back from outer space without its burning up like a meteor because of friction with the earth's atmosphere." This had been a critical obstacle in the way of "producing a useful long-range weapon" as well as of retrieving the contents of earth satellites or of the return of space ships.

The President showed the TV audience an object he described as "the nose cone of an experimental missile fired over a long distance." He said it had "been hundreds of miles into the outer space & back" yet "here it is, completely unharmed, intact."*

Future Security. Pres. Eisenhower told Americans in his Oklahoma City speech on "future security" Nov. 13 that the U.S. would have to spend more money, vastly improve scientific education and expand basic research to meet the challenge of the USSR's scientific & military advances.

"Free men are meeting & will meet this challenge," he said. "Up to a point, this must be done on the Communists' own terms, outmatching them in military power, general technological advance & specialized education & research." But he predicted that ultimately the Communists would be beaten by "the real strength with which the self-governing democracies have met the tests of history. . . . It is found in the quality of our life & the vigor of our ideals. It manifests itself in the . . . capacity of free men for voluntary heroism, sacrifice & accomplishment when the chips are down."

Points the President made:

Financial—It "requires tax money, lots of it," to provide the kind of defense needed. "During the last 5 years we have spent $211 billion on our security . . . our own armed services, military aid & the Atomic Energy Comm." As examples of the high expense of "better & more powful weapons": "A single B-52 bomber costs $8 million. The B-52 wing costs 4 times as much as the B-36 wing it replaces. The Nike missile, which has largely replaced anti-aircraft artillery, costs 3 times as much per battalion. A new submarine costs $47½ million—10 times the cost of a World War II submarine." "The Defense Dept. has been spending . . . over $5 billion a year" for "research & development" of "even more advanced weapons for future use."

The Govt. must reexamine all military expenditures with "redoubled determination to save every possible dime," to end "needless duplication or obsolete programs or facilities." But "the answer does not lie in any misguided attempt to eliminate conventional forces and rely solely upon retaliation. . . . And most emphatically the answer does not lie in cutting mutual defense funds overseas."

"The savings of the kind we need can come about only through cutting out or deferring entire categories of [the Govt.'s civilian] activities."

"By whatever amount savings fail to equal the additional costs of security, our total expenditures will go up. Our people will rightly demand it. They will not sacrifice security to worship a balanced budget. But . . . over the long term a balanced budget is one indispensable aid in keeping our economy, & therefore our total security, strong & sound." [See p. 346A2]

Science Training—"We should . . . have a system of nationwide testing of high school students; a system of incentives for high-aptitude students to pursue scientific or professional studies; a program to stimulate good quality teaching of mathematics & science; provision of more laboratory facilities, & measures, including fellowships, to increase the output of qualified teachers."

The USSR had more scientists & engineers than the U.S. had and was graduating additional ones "at a much faster rate." "This gain in quantity can no longer be considered offset by lack of quality."

"According to my scientific advisers," this trend is "the most critical problem of all." They "place this problem above all other immediate tasks of producing missiles, of developing new techniques in the armed services: We need scientists. In the 10 years ahead . . . we need them by thousands more than we are now presently planning to have [them]."

Research — "Another long-term concern is for even greater concentration on basic research."

Current U.S. basic research "is considerably greater in quantity" & at least "equal in quality" to that of any other country. "The warning lies in the fast rate of increase in the Soviet effort & their obvious determination to concentrate heavily on basic research. The world will witness future discoveries even more startling than that of nuclear fission. . . . Will we be the ones to make them?"

"The Govt. is stepping up its basic research program. But with 70% of research expenditure, the biggest share of the job is in the hands of industry & private organizations."

Satellites—"In deciding what satellite & outer space activity to undertake," "we must adopt a sensible formula" that would include these 2 tests: (1) "If the project is designed solely for scientific purposes its size & its cost must be tailored to the scientific job it is going to do." (2) "If the project has some ultimate defense value, its urgency for this purpose is to be judged in comparison with the probable value of competing defense projects." [See p. 330D-F2]

Science & Education

Soviet Schools Ahead. The U.S. Office of Education Nov. 10 released a 226-page report showing that the USSR was surpassing the U.S. in scientific, technical & other educational fields. As a result, the Soviets were producing many more scientists than the U.S. and were graduating 80,000 well-trained engineers annually as compared with less than 30,000 graduated yearly in the U.S.

Soviet students graduated from secondary schools after attending school 6 days a week for 10 years and taking (among other subjects) 10 years of mathematics, 5 years each of physics & biology, 4 years of chemistry & a year of astronomy. By contrast, U.S. high school graduates had 12 years of 5-days-a-week schooling, but less

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* The nose cone displayed by the President was from an Army Jupiter intermediate-range ballistic missile that had been fired in August at the Cape Canaveral, Fla. missile test center. The missile had risen to a height of 500-600 miles, had reentered the atmosphere at a speed estimated at 15,000 mph. and had landed in the Atlantic 1,200 miles away. It was recovered by means of automatic signals from a small radio transmitter carried in the cone.

The UP had reported May 17 that H. Julian Allen, currently chief of high-speed research at the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory of the Nati. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics at Moffet Field, Calif., had solved the missile reentry problem in 1952. Allen's solution was a blunt nose cone that quickly would cut the speed of a reentering missile from 15,000 mph. to 500 mph. The blunt nose, he said, created a shock-wave shield that threw off 99% of the heat. The sharply-pointed nose previously contemplated would do nothing to cut temperatures that might approach 20,000° and evaporate the cone. The Air Force accepted Allen's findings in 1953.

Construction of a prototype ICBM nose cone capable of reentering the atmosphere without damage was announced Aug. 27 by the AF & Dr. Lloyd P. Smith, Avco Mfg. Corp. research chief. The AF had given Avco a contract to develop a nose for the Titan, a 5,000-mile ICBM then in the research stage.

than ⅓ had taken a year of chemistry, only ¼ had a year of physics and less than 1/7 had advanced mathematics. In the USSR, students started natural science in the 4th grade, algebra & geometry in the 6th and trigonometry & introductory calculus in the 9th & 10th.

Soviet students took nationally-controlled exams to pass the 4th, 7th & 10th grades. Counting heavy homework loads, the study day for Soviet children 10-13 years old could be 8-10 hours while that for 15-17-year-olds could be 10-12 hours.

Soviet class size was relatively low (averaging 17, compared with 27 in the U.S.) because there was no teacher shortage. Soviet teachers were exceptionally well trained, even by U.S. standards. They got good pension, vacation, sick pay, medical care & other fringe benefits and were treated as an elite group.

Gifted children were sought out in the Soviet Union, educated in special classes and given exceptional opportunities to develop.

The report also pointed out that Soviet curricula were very rigid, that the system was authoritarian, that all education was under Communist Party control and that students were being educated solely to serve state needs rather than their own requirements. [See Vol. XVI, p. 263A-B2]

U.S. Improvements Urged. A major overhaul of U.S. scientific & technological programs was urged Nov. 9 in a Senate Govt. Operations Com. staff report signed by Walter L. Reynolds, staff director. It charged that there often was "unnnecessary duplication & waste of scientific personnel" because of lack of coordination & "very little exchange of information" among Govt. agencies carrying out scientific assignments. The report proposed a Dept. of Science & Technology, Congressional committees to handle science legislation & oversee the new department, a new Academy of Science on the order of the military academies, "a broad system of science scholarships & proper incentives to instructors" in existing institutions and an adequately-staffed central agency to analyze, translate and pass on foreign scientific information.

Dr. Isidor Isaac Rabi, chairman of the President's Science Advisory Com., renewed Nov. 10 his proposal for federal scholarships for mathematics because "if you encourage the study of mathematics, you leave the door open" for science study. He proposed $500 scholarships for high school seniors passing a federal mathematics test & a 2d $500 award for passing a calculus test at the end of the first year of college.

(Ex-Pres. Truman charged in a Veterans Day speech in Welch, W. Va. Nov. 11 that "one of the main reasons why we are behind in this satellite proposition" was that "character assassination" had driven many scientists out of the Govt.) [See p. 331F1]

Satellite & Space Projects

Army Satellite Ordered. U.S. Defense Secy. McElroy ordered the Army Nov. 8 to prepare "for launching a scientific satellite by use of a modified Jupiter-C test vehicle." This was a reversal of policy that had assigned to the Navy the role of developing earth satellites and had ignored Army complaints that the Army could have put a satellite into orbit months or even years ago.

The Jupiter-C was a 3-stage test rocket used in the development of the Army's Jupiter intermediate-range ballistic missile. In Sept. 1956 a Jupiter-C traveled more than 3,300 miles and attained an altitude of at least 600-650 miles [see p. 306D-E1]. At least 8 Jupiter-Cs were known to be assembled at the army's Redstone, Ala. missile center. Jupiter-C's first-stage rocket was a liquid-fueled (oxygen & alcohol) Redstone, a 63-ft. modernized version of Germany's World War II V-2. The remaining 2 rockets were powered by solid fuels.

McElroy, in directing the Army to ready a satellite vehicle, made it clear that the Navy was not being displaced completely in the field. The Army project "will supplement the present Vanguard [Navy] program to place an earth satellite into orbit in connection with the Intl. Geophysical Year," he said. [See p. 338D2]

(Wayne W. Parrish, pres.-publisher of American Aviation Publications, Inc. of Washington, told the Natl. Assn. of Aluminum Mfrs. in Phoenix, Ariz. Nov. 1 that the White House had ordered the Army to prepare to launch a satellite of its own if the Navy was unable to get its Operation Vanguard sphere by Dec. 31.)

Reaction. The choice of Killian as the President's science aide was approved by members of both parties. Other parts of Mr. Eisenhower's pronouncements, however, met with varying degrees of criticism from Democrats & praise from Republicans.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said Nov. 7, after the President's first speech, that he was "happy" Mr. Eisenhower "has noted the necessity for a 'high sense of urgency'" but "had hoped" he "would stress what we need to do as well as what we have done."

Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) also found the Nov. 7 talk "lacking in definite programs of action to maintain our security for tomorrow."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) said Nov. 7 that he was "disappointed" in the President's "report of achievement & plans. What we need is not a personal adviser" but a "Secy. of Science with the authority & money to get the job done."

Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Com. said Nov. 8: the President "admitted that we had to do something . . . but he did not show the determination to move into this whole picture with all the resources we have."

Adlai E. Stevenson Nov. 9 lauded the "excellent choice" of Killian but said "the Admin. should have taken such action much earlier."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said Nov. 10 that Pres. Eisenhower had not presented a "clear program."

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) told the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago Nov. 11 that the appointment of "another Presidential assistant" was not a satisfactory solution. The job, Kerr said, required "the full power" of the President's office. He held that before the U.S. could take the first step toward Mr. Eisenhower's dream of "a just & abiding peace, we, too, must prove to the world that we, also, can leap into outer space—and do it mighty soon."

Sputnik Dog Dead. Soviet scientists confirmed Nov. 11-12 that Laika, the dog aboard Russia's Sputnik II, probably was dead although Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin told reporters at a Swedish Embassy reception Nov. 11 that the dog had been alive at least until Nov. 10, when Sputnik II's radio transmitters stopped working.

Rome's Communist newspaper "L'Unita" reported in a dispatch from Moscow Nov. 11 that Laika had been "poisoned with the last drop of her food in order that she would not have to suffer a slow agony." A "L'Unita" staff member admitted, however, that the paper had been in error in saying this had been "officially announced."

Prof. Dmitri V. Skobeltsin, chief of the Soviet Institute of Physics, told reporters at the Swedish Embassy reception Nov. 11 that he thought Laika was dead and that he knew of no plans to try to return her to earth. ("Baltimore Sun" correspondent Howard Norton said in a dispatch from Moscow Nov. 11 that Laika reportedly had been catapulted from the satellite and had landed about 30 miles from Moscow but that it was not known whether she was alive.)

The Soviet magazine "Ogonyok" reported Nov. 10 that Laika had weighed 11 lb. and that her pedigree was unknown. (Earlier reports had said the dog was of the laika breed.) The magazine revealed that Laika was not an experienced rocket traveler (as had been claimed) but had received her pre-space conditioning & training on the ground. "Ogonyok" said Laika had remained "calm" even under conditions of "weightlessness" in space. [See p. 353B1-F2]

The Soviet Govt., in announcing the cessation of radio transmission from Sputnik II, said Nov. 10 that observation of its movement & "forecasts of further movements will be carried out with the aid of optical & radar equipment." It said the planned program of "scientific observations" via radio had been "fulfilled completely" and had made a "considerable contribution to the study of physical & biological phenomena in conditions of cosmic flight." The announcement said only 7 days of radio operation had been planned.

Sputnik Developments. Prof. Yury Dmitrievich Bulanzhe, deputy chairman of the Soviet Natl. Com. for the Intl. Geophysical Year, said in a broadcast Nov. 5 that Sputnik I's survival after passage through 2 meteor showers (the Jiacobinids & the more intense Orionides) indicated that the meteor showers might be less

dense than had been assumed. Dr. Fred L. Whipple, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., said Nov. 5 that, on the contrary, the satellite's passage through the showers confirmed estimates of their density. . . . The official Soviet news agency, Tass, reported Nov. 9 that the thin upper atmosphere was slowing the 2 Soviet satellites and thereby forcing their orbits closer to the earth. Sputnik I's maximum altitude had decreased from 560 miles to 506, and Sputnik II's from 1,062 miles to 1,031. . . . Dr. Richard van der Riet Woolley, British astronomer royal, was quoted by the "London Dispatch" Nov. 10 as saying the Soviets had lied in announcing the size & weight of the 2 satellites. . . . Prof. Kyrill Stanyukovich reported in "Trud" Nov. 6 that Sputnik II used a liquid fuel. . . . Milorad Protic, director of the Belgrade Observatory, reported Nov. 9 that the USSR had launched a satellite in 1955 and that his observatory had observed & tracked it Oct. 25, 1955. . . . Reuters reported Nov. 9 that Cambridge-educated Prof. Peter Leonidovich Kapitsa was credited "with putting the 2 satellites into space" as well as "with producing the Soviet's hydrogen bomb." He headed the Soviet Academy's special committee on interplanetary travel & the Soviet Interplanetary Comm., which was formed in about 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 256B2; XIII, 397B3] . . . Dr. Robert Scoville Jr., assistant dir. of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, had predicted Oct. 4, hours before the USSR announced Sputnik I, that "such an announcement" might come "at any time." Speaking before the President's Com. on Scientists & Engineers, he predicted "further revolutionary developments." A paraphrase of excerpts from his address was released Nov. 1. He indicated that the Russians issue publicity about a forthcoming achievement but make no actual announcement until it has been accomplished.

Race to Moon. Press & scientific observers insisted that despite official denials, the U.S. & Russia already were in a race to get a rocket to the moon first.

There was considerable speculation that the USSR planned to fire a rocket scheduled to land on the moon Nov. 7, 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. But the day passed with no indication the attempt had been made. Ivan Alexanderson, director of Moscow radio, told Canadians in a telephoned message to Montreal radio Nov. 4 that Russia was "on the verge" of sending a rocket to the moon. Prof. V. V. Dobronrarov reported in the Soviet trade union newspaper "Trud" Oct. 11 a Soviet "project whereby it will be possible to travel to the moon by space ship in one day."

Ansel E. Talbert reported in the "N.Y. Herald Tribune" Nov. 5 that the U.S. Govt. had asked U.S. firms "to submit definite proposals for a rocket vehicle capable of reaching the moon." It was thought the initial, unmanned vehicle might be built & launched in "a year or less."

The London Sunday newspaper "The People" Nov. 10 offered a £50,000 ($140,000) prize to the first man to reach & return from the moon. The offer, open to all nations, was to stand for 10 years. [See p. 101F3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Appoints Rights Panel. Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 7 appointed the 6-member Civil Rights Comm. created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. He chose retired Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed, 72, as chairman. John A. Hannah, 55, Michigan State U. pres. & an ex-Asst. Defense Secy., was designated vice chairman.

The other members: Ex-Gov. John S. Battle (D., Va.), 67; Asst. Labor Secy. J. Ernest Wilkins, 63, the unit's only Negro; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, 40, Notre Dame U. pres.; Robert G. Storey, 63, Southern Methodist U. Law School dean & an ex-pres. of the American Bar Assn. [See p. 348D-F1]

Stevenson Gets NATO Role. The White House announced Nov. 12 that Adlai E. Stevenson had agreed to consult "with the Admin." during the preparation of "the American program" to be presented by Pres. Eisenhower at the forthcoming NATO meeting in Paris. However, he rejected an offer to head a staff "task force" that would draft proposals.

Stevenson explained that he had "had no direct contact with Pres. Eisenhower" but had conferred with State Secy. John Foster Dulles at Dulles' request and had assured Dulles "that while I could not undertake to formulate the President's policies, I would gladly review & discuss our Govt.'s proposals before they were put into final shape. Where we were in agreement I offered to do such 'missionary' work and provide such support as I could—privately, publicly & politically—both in this country & in Europe among our Allies."

Stevenson's aid had been sought by Mr. Eisenhower in an effort to secure bipartisan support for defense & foreign policy modifications being discussed in the Admin. [See pp. 345E1-B2, F3, 333F2, 316B3, 253D1]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower underwent a thorough physical check-up at Walter Reed Army Hospital Nov. 10-11, and his "general physical condition" was pronounced "excellent." [See p. 196F3]

William P. Rogers was sworn in as Atty. General at a White House ceremony Nov. 8. [See p. 348B-D1]

Wide World
ROGERS

Bernard Michael Shanley, 54, resigned as Pres. Eisenhower's appointments secy. Nov. 6 to seek the GOP nomination for the U.S. Senate seat currently held by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.), 77. [See Vol. XVI, p. 37E-F1]

FOREIGN

Portuguese balloting Nov. 3 was reported to have resulted in election of the entire Govt.-backed Natl. Union slate of 120 candidates for seats in the Portuguese Natl. Assembly (lower house). None of 6 candidates opposing the regime of Premier Antonio de Oliviera Salazar were elected. [See Vol. XIII, pp. 399D3, 146J-K] . . . **Turkish** Pres. Celal Bayar, 76, was reelected to a new 4-yr. term Nov. 1 by the Grand Natl. Assembly following gen. elections Oct. 27 in which Premier Adman Menderes' Democratic Party won 424 assembly seats, opposition Popular Republicans 178, and the Nation's & Freedom parties 4 each. Ex-Premier Ismet Inonu, Popular Republican leader, charged the Menderes Govt. with election fraud

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Cave Dwellers. William Saroyan's play about group of penniless people & trained bear making home on stage of abandoned theater. Staged by Carmen Capalbo. Music by Bernardo Segal. Presented by Capalbo and Stanley Chase. With Wayne Morris, Eugenie Leontovich, Susan Harrison, Barry Jones, Ivan Dixon, Gerald Hiken. Oct. 21 at Bijou. (6-1-0)§

Compulsion. Dramatization of main events in Meyer Levin's novel about Loeb-Leopold murder case. Staged by Alex Segal. Presented by Michael Myerberg; coproduced by Len. S. Gruenberg. With Dean Stockwell, Roddy McDowall, Michael Constantine, Ina Balin, Howard da Silva, Lloyd Gough, Roger De Koven, Bernard Lenrow. Oct. 24 at Ambassador. (3-4-0)§

Copper and Brass. Nancy Walker in musical comedy about lady cop who falls in love with jazz-band leader. Book by Ellen Violett & David Craig. Lyrics by Craig. Music by David Baker. Staged by Marc Daniels. Choreography by Anna Sokolow. Presented by Lyn Austin & Thom. Noyes in assn. with Anderson Lawlor. With Alan Bunce, Alice Pearce, Benay Venuta, Norman Douglas. Oct. 17 at Martin Beck. (1-0-6)§ Closed Nov. 16 after 36 performances.

Fair Game. Sam Locke's comedy in which dress model becomes object of amorous chase when it's discovered that she's a divorcee. Staged by Paul Roberts. Produced by Joseph M. Hyman. With Sam Levene, Ellen McRae, Robt. Webber, Hugh Reilly, Sally Gracie. Nov. 3 at Longacre. (4-3-0)§

Jamaica. Lena Horne in West Indian musical as girl who wants to come to New York. Book by E. Y. Harburg & Fred Saidy. Lyrics by Harburg. Staged by Robt. Lewis. Choreography by Jack Cole. Presented by David Merrick. With Ricardo Montalban, Adelaide Hall, Josephine Premice, Erik Rhodes, Ossie Davis, Augustine Rios. Oct. 31 at Imperial. (4-3-0)§

Monique. Melodrama by Dorothy & Michael Blankfort in which man almost murders his wife because she won't divorce him. Based on novel by Pierre Boileau & Thomas Narcejac. Presented by Shepard Traube in assn. with Stephen Sharmat. With Denholm Elliott, Deirdre Owen, Patricia Jessel, Maureen Hurley, Percey Waram. Oct. 22 at John Golden. (3-3-1)§

Rumple. Musical comedy starring Eddie Foy as comic strip character who can't get back into strip he once inhabited. Music by Ernest G. Shweikert. Lyrics by Frank Reardon. Book by Irving Phillips. Choreography by Bob Hamilton. Staged by Jack Donehue. Presented by Paula Stone & Mike Sloan. With Gretchen Wyler, Stephen Douglas, Jerome Cowan, Lois O'Brien, Barbara Perry. Nov. 6 at Alvin. (3-3-1)§

The Square Root of Wonderful. Carson McCuller's play in which young woman, after 2 disastrous marriages to same insane young man, finally masters her compulsion. Staged by Geo. Keathley. Produced by Saint Subber & Figaro, Inc. With Anne Baxter, Philip Abbott, Jean Dixon, Martine Bartlett, Wm. Smithers. Oct. 30 at National. (1-0-6)§

Closed

I Knock at the Door Nov. 9 (48 performances)
Under Milk Wood Nov. 16 (39 performances)

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Nov. 9

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,707	*$22,671	*$21,909
Currency circulation	*$31,114	*$31,008	*$30,963
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$31,773	*$31,807	*$29,931
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,940,308,840	$11,492,815,308	$9,528,889,303
England note circulation	*£1,976.288	*£1,967.057	*£1,886.893
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,665,687	9,958,284	9,146,556
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	182.09	183.02	203.48
Bond sales (par value)	$21,595,700	$22,872,100	$15,794,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	84.13	84.40	92.03
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	159,821	147,365	153,277
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,711,570	6,765,675	6,981,100
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,880,000	9,830,000	10,431,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,860	*11,787	*11,487
Carloadings (cars)	[b]713,994	703,688	800,367
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.56⅜	$2.55⅛	$2.70
Corn (bu.)	$1.46⅛	$1.46⅜	$1.63⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$.355	$.3525	$.346
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$33.33	$34.00	$59.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.18	$6.16	$5.95
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]117.5	117.5	115.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales §¶	[b]122	127	124
Failures (Oct. 31)‡	250	281	271

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 30 [b] Nov. 2 [c] Oct. 26 [d] Nov. 5

Railroad Merger Discussed. Pres. James M. Symes of the Pennsylvania RR & Pres. Alfred Perlman of the N.Y. Central disclosed Nov. 1 in New York that they had opened discussion of possible merger of the 2 railroads in view of declining earnings as competitors. The PRR, largest U.S. railroad ($52,519,888 net earnings in 1956), had reported $19,581,366 net income ($1.49 a common share) in Jan.-Sept. this year as against $31,291,852 ($2.38 a share) in Jan.-Sept. 1956. The NYC ($42,519,888 net earnings in 1956) had reported a Jan.-Sept. income decline to $8,480,359 ($1.31 a share) this year as against $26,577,653 ($4.08 a share) in the same 1956 period. [See pp. 247C1, 159B3, 191A2, 111B2, 59C2; Vol. XVI, 15D2]

(The PRR, NYC & 24 other eastern railroads were found in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by Fed. Dist. Judge Thomas J. Clary of Philadelphia in his ruling Oct. 10 on a $250 million damage suit brought against the railroads by the Pa. Motor Truck Assn. & 37 trucking firms. Clary, who presided over a non-jury trial begun Oct. 1, 1956, found that the railroads had conspired in an effort to find a legal means of "injuring" or "destroying interstate truck competition." He awarded the trucking firms token damages totaling $6.66, postponed decision on damages due the PMTA and dismissed a counter restraint-of-trade damage suit for $120 million brought by 16 railroads & the Eastern Railroad Presidents' Conf. against the PMTA & trucklines.) [See Vol. XII, p. 426A]

●

Security-First Natl. Bank, formed by merger of the Citizens Natl. Trust & Savings Bank of Riverside, Calif. and Security Trust & Savings Bank of San Diego with Security-First Natl. of Los Angeles, began operations in 200 branches in the southern half of Calif. Nov. 3. It became the 5th largest U.S. bank (resources $3 billion, capital $206 million, loans outstanding $1.1 billion). . . . **Intl. Court**

Oct. 28. Unofficial popular vote tallies published Oct. 30 by "Dunya" in Istanbul gave the Dem. Party 4,427,368 votes to 4,714,416 for opposition parties. Turkish police arrested 55 persons Oct. 30 for complicity in allegedly Pop. Repub.-led election riots in which 3 persons were killed Oct. 27 and 2 Oct. 29. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 179E1, 147D3]

OBITUARIES

Ella Bradna, 78, Bohemian-born circus bareback equestrienne with Barnum & Bailey Circus 1903-42; Nov. 12 in Sarasota, Fla.

John Bartlet Brebner, 62, Canadian-born Columbia U. history prof., authority on Anglo-American relations; Nov. 10 in New York. [See Vol. XV, p. 171F3]

James (Big Jim) Campbell, 62, gen. secy. of Britain's 370,000-member Natl. Union of Railwaymen since 1953; Nov. 6 in Stalingrad (while on a trade union visit) in auto collision in which NUR pres. Tom Hollywood, 54, also was killed.

Dr. William S. Carpenter, 67, Princeton U. prof. of politics, who reorganized N.J. civil service system 1935-46; Nov. 9 in Princeton, N. J.

Miguel Catalan, 63, Madrid U. prof. of atomic physics, discoverer of "methods of multiplets" for measuring energy behind nucleus of atom; Nov. 11 in Madrid (pancreas ailment).

William Wallace Chapin, 89, west coast newsman, pblshr. of California's oldest magazine, "The Argonaut," 1929-57; Nov. 7 in San Francisco.

Sir William John Firth, 76, British steel & tin industrialist; Nov. 11 in Natal, S. Africa.

Rev. Dr. Charles Everett Fritz, 66, pres. of Ga.-Ala. Synod of United Lutheran Church in Amer.; Nov. 6 in Atlanta of heart attack.

Maxwell McGaughey Hamilton, 60, U.S. State Dept. aide, Far Eastern Comm. chrmn. 1949-52, Min. to Finland 1945-47; Nov. 12 in Palo Alto.

Horace E. Haring, 62, electrochemical specialist for Bell Tel. Labs. who developed lead-calcium alloy storage battery, World War II sea battery for U.S. Navy, chromium plating process; Nov. 12, Summit, N.J.

Samuel Kappel, 68, Russian-born co-founder of Howard Stores (90-store men's clothing chain); Nov. 11 in New York.

Rep. Henderson Lovelace Lanham (D., Ga.), 69, member Congress since 1947; Nov. 10 in Rome, Ga. when switch engine struck his car.

Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt, 72, U. of Chicago prof. emeritus of physiology, discoverer of ethylene in 1923 (first major anesthetic discovery since ether); Nov. 6 in Miami Beach, Fla.

Argemiro Machado, 60, pres. Brazilian airline Panair do Brazil; Nov. 10 in Boston.

Frank X. McNamara, 40, founder 1950 Diners Club credit org.; Nov. 9 in Manhasset, N.Y. (heart attack).

George Wilhelm Emanuel Merck, 63, chrmn. since 1949 of Merck & Co. (mfrs. of chemicals & pharmaceuticals) who aided in development of penicillin, streptomycin & cortisone, Manufacturing Chemists Assn. pres. 1951; Nov. 9 in West Orange, N. J. of cerebral hemorrhage.

Thomas Robins, 89, inventor of heavy-duty belt conveyor, ex-bd. chrmn. Hewitt Robins, Inc.; Nov. 4 in Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Firmin Roz, 91, French historian & author who aided in organization of Atlantic Union Com. in 1939 (AUC pres. since 1951); Nov. 5 in Paris.

Dr. Charles Russell, 64, curator of Amer. Museum of Nat. History education dept. 1938-48, expert on Amer. Indians; Nov. 3 in Randolph, Vt.

Dr. Ernest Schwartz, 73, German-born pres. Agfa Ansco Corp. (camera & film mfrs.) 1934-39 before its merger with General Analine & Film Corp.; Nov. 1 in New York.

Rev. Gerald B. Winrod, 57, pblshr. of "The Defender" (anti-New Deal, anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic newspaper), outspoken supporter of Hitler; Nov. 11 in Wichita, Kan. of pneumonia. [See Vol. II, p. 235L]

Antonin Zapotocky, 72, 5th (2d Communist) Pres. of Czechoslovakia; Nov. 13 in Prague of heart ailment.

Zapotocky was born Dec. 19, 1884 in Zaholany, Bohemia, son of tailor. Helped found Czech Communist Party after breaking with Socialists 1920. Mainly involved with trade union movement. Became Czech CP Secy. Gen. 1922. Arrested during Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia while trying to enter Poland 1939; interned in Sachsenhausen concentration camp until the end of World War II. Named Dep. Prime Minister in first post-war Czech Cabt. Made Prime Min. by Pres. Klement Gottwald after CP overthrew democratic Czech Govt. 1948. Became Pres. 1953 after death of Gottwald. [See p. 226G2; Vol. XIII, 311D1]

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing: Alphonse Halimi of Paris, 117¼ lb., won a 15-round decision over Raul (Little Mouse) Macias of Mexico in Los Angeles Nov. 6 for the world bantamweight title. [See p. 200D1] . . . **Golf:** Charles Sifford of Phila. won the $11,500 Long Beach (Calif.) open Nov. 10, for $1,200. He became the first Negro to win a major U.S. pro golf tourney. [See p. 327G3] . . . **Horse racing:** Wheatley Stable's Bold Ruler, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $82,350 Trenton Handicap at Garden State Park (Camden, N.J.) Nov. 9, for $54,736.25; Gallant Man finished 2d, Round Table 3d in the 3-horse race [see pp. 336F2, 200E-F1]. King

Ranch's Dotted Line, Ismael Valenzuela up, won the $61,800 Vineland Handicap at Garden State Nov. 11, for $39,570. Hasty House Farm's Mahan, Sam Boulmetis up, won the $100,000 Washington, D.C. Intl. Nov. 11 at Laurel (Md.), for $70,000. [See p. 360G1] . . . **Horse show:** The U.S. team of Frank Chapot, Wm. Steinkraus & Hugh Wiley won the Perpetual Challenge Trophy in the 69th Natl. Horse Show in New York Nov. 12. The U.S. won the all-events team trophy, Wiley individual honors in the week-long show. [See p. 372D1] . . . **Weightlifting:** Alexei Medvedev of Russia won the heavyweight title in the world championship tourney in Teheran Nov. 12. Russians won all other titles in the tourney except middleweight, which was won Nov. 11 by Tommy Kono of Sacramento, Calif. [See pp. 44C2, 104B1]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Nov. 10)

Cleve. 24, Pitt. 0; N.Y. 27, Chi. Cards 14; L.A. 37, San Fran. 24; Balti. 21, Washn. 17; Chi. Bears 21, Green Bay 14; Detroit 27, Phila. 16.

College (Nov. 9)

Amherst 40, Trinity 6	Navy 7, Duke 7
Army 39, Utah 33	N. C. 28, S. C. 6
Auburn 15, Miss. St. 7	Ohio St. 20, Purdue 7
Baylor 7, Texas 7	Oklahoma 39, Mo. 14
Bos. C. 27, Bos. U. 2	Okla. St. 39, Wyo. 6
Cinci. 21, Indiana 0	Ore. St. 21, Calif. 19
Clemson 26, Md. 7	Penn St. 20, Marqt. 7
Colgate 32, Bucknell 0	Penn 33, Yale 20
COP 21, San José 6	Prnctn. 28, Harvd. 20
Colo. 20, Colo. St. 0	Rice 13, Arkansas 7
Cornell 13, Brown 6	Richmd. 13, G.Wash. 6
Dartm. 7, Columbia 0	Rutgers 34, Lafyt. 19
Delaware 71, Temple 7	Stanford 35, USC 7
Denver 26, AF Acad. 14	Tenn. 21, Ga. Tech 6
Detroit 16, Vilnva. 7	Texas A&M 19, SMU 6
Florida 22, Georgia 0	Tulane 7, Alabama 0
H.-Sim. 26, Ariz. 20	Tulsa 3, Tex. Tech 0
H. Cross 20, Syrac. 19	UCLA 19, Wash. St. 13
Houston 27, Miss. S. 12	Vandblt. 12, Ky. 7
Idaho 35, Utah St. 7	VMI 12, Lehigh 7
Illinois 20, Mich. 19	VPI 10, Wake For. 3
Iowa 41, Minnesota 20	Wash. 13, Oregon 6
Iowa St. 13, Nebr. 0	W.Va. 7, Pitt 6
Kansas 13, Kan. St. 7	Wichita 14, Drake 7
Miami 40, Fla. St. 13*	W&M 7, N.C. St. 6
Mich. St. 34, N.Dame 6	Wms. 28, Weslyn. 13
Mississippi 14, LSU 12	Wis. 41, Nwstn. 12

* Nov. 8

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Donald Campbell, 36, of Britain claimed a new world water speed record of 239.07 mph. set Nov. 7 on Lake Coniston, Eng. in his jet-powered "Bluebird II." [See p. 104D3; Vol. XVI, 320B2] . . . **Richard W. Colman Jr.,** 43, was named Princeton head football coach Nov. 11. [See p. 359D3] . . . **Frank Lane,** 61, quit as St. Louis Cardinal gen. mgr. to become Cleveland gen. mgr. Nov. 12. Vaughan (Bing) Devine, 40, Lane's assistant, succeeded him in St. Louis. [See p. 343E3; Vol. XV, 340B2] . . . **"Rookies of the Year"** in the major leagues as determined by a Baseball Writers' Assn. of Amer. poll announced Nov. 7: infielder-outfielder Tony Kubek, 22, of N.Y. (AL) [see p. 327E3]; pitcher Jack Sanford, 27, of Phila. (NL). [See p. 320D1] . . . **Major league all-star team** for 1957 as determined by an AP poll of the Baseball Writers' Assn. of Amer. announced Nov. 6: 1b.—Stan Musial, St. L.; 2b.—Red Schoendienst, Milw.; 3b.—Ed Mathews, Milw.; s.s.—Gil McDougald, N.Y. (AL); o.f.—Ted Williams, Bost., Mickey Mantle, N.Y. (AL), Henry Aaron, Milw.; c.—Yogi Berra, N.Y. (AL); p.—Warren Spahn, Lou Burdette, Milw. [See pp. 336B2, 320B-D1] . . . **Walker Cooper,** 41, catcher-coach released by St. Louis, was named Indianapolis (Amer. Assn.) mgr. Nov. 11. . . . **Willie Gardner,** 24, ex-Harlem Globetrotter basketball star now with the N.Y. Knickerbockers (BAA), was forced to retire from basketball Nov. 7 due to heart disease.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 385 persons died in Alpine mountain-climbing accidents this year, an AP survey disclosed Nov. 10 in Rome. Switzerland accounted for 111 deaths, Austria 109, Italy 80, Germany 43, France 42. [See p. 288G2] . . . 53 deaths from monsoon floods in the Nellore district of Andhra State, India were reported Nov. 9 in Madras. 43 villagers were washed away. . . . 44 persons were presumed lost when a Pan American World Airways Boeing Stratocruiser vanished Nov. 8 after passing the halfway "point of no return" enroute from San Francisco to Honolulu. [See p. 328G1] . . . 42 persons were drowned when a Luapula riverboat capsized Nov. 6 near Kabimbi, Belgian Congo. The boat tipped over when 200 passengers, acting on the captain's orders, crowded to one side in order to free a trapped propeller. [See p. 328G1] . . . 25 persons died when a tourist bus, its brake cable broken, fell from a winding road 150 ft. down the side of a mountain Nov. 11 near Saint-Denis, Reunion I., in the Indian Ocean. . . . 15 crewmen & technicians were killed when a prototype 4-engine prop-jet Bristol Britannia 300 crashed Nov. 6 near Bristol, Eng. . . . Tornadoes in s.e. Texas, Louisiana and n.e. Mississippi Nov. 7-8 killed 13 persons & injured 260 others. [See p. 248E1]

Crime. Maureen (Mrs. Melville) O'Donehue, 27, wife of an attorney, was arrested Nov. 11 in Toronto and charged with the fatal hanging of her 3 young daughters, aged 2-4, in the basement of their home. Another daughter, aged 6 mos., was resuscitated by a neighbor. . . . George J. Davies, 39, was judged guilty Nov. 7 in Waterbury, Conn. of the first-degree murder May 13 of Brenda Jane Doucette, 8, of Bristol, Conn. He was sentenced to be executed Feb. 17. [See p. 168F2] . . . Ku Klux Klansman Bart A. Floyd, 31, was sentenced to 20 years in prison Nov. 7 in Birmingham, Ala. for the sexual mutilation of Negro handyman Judge Edward Aaron. [See p. 360C3] . . . Angelo John La Marca, scheduled to die Nov. 7 in the Sing Sing electric chair for the kidnap-murder of Peter Weinberger, was granted a stay of execution by U.S. Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan Nov. 6 in Washington pending the court's ruling on La Marca's appeal, which was based on the trial judge's alleged failure to answer questions on the law of insanity. [See Vol. XVI, p. 424E2]

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"Confidential" magazine's indictment on charges of conspiracy to commit criminal libel was dismissed Nov. 12 by Superior Judge Burton Noble in Los Angeles after state & defense attorneys reached an agreement that "Confidential" & its affiliate, "Whisper," would publish no more scandal stories about private lives of film celebrities. Similar indictments against "Whisper," Kable Printing Co., Publishers' Distributing Corp., Hollywood Research, Inc., and 11 individuals (Robt. Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Meade, A. P. Govoni, Daniel & Helen Studin, Michael & Edith Tobias, Robt. Kable, Richard Cox, Francesca de Scaffa) were dismissed. "Confidential" & "Whisper" remained under charges of conspiring to publish obscenity. [See p. 320B3] . . . **Frank Costello's** gambling casino, the Beverly Club of New Orleans, was ordered Nov. 6 by the U.S. Tax Court in Washington to pay back taxes of $175,000 for 1948, '49 & '51. [See p. 280G2]

J. Robert Oppenheimer, 53, dir. of the Inst. for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., received the French Govt.'s Legion of Honor (highest civilian decoration) as "a great scientist" Sept. 25 in New York. [See p. 255G1] . . . **Ingrid Bergman,** 40, actress, & her husband, film dir. Roberto Rossellini, 51, were legally separated on grounds of "incompatibility of character" Nov. 7 in Rome after 7 years of marriage. She was given custody of their 3 children on condition that they be educated in Europe. Rossellini agreed to pay $976 monthly for their support. [See p. 112A-B2] . . . **Sen. Paul H. Douglas** (D., Ill.) received the Sidney Hillman Foundation's annual $1,000 award Nov. 12 in Chicago for his "extraordinary record of public service." Douglas disclosed that he would donate ½ his award to the legal defense fund of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, ½ to the Amer. Friends Svc. Com., Catholic Council on Working Life and the Amer. Jewish Com. [See p. 326D2] . . . **Maria Torre,** "N.Y. Herald-Tribune" TV columnist, was sentenced to 10 days in jail Nov. 12 for criminal contempt of court by Fed. Judge Sylvester J. Ryan in New York. Miss Torre, who was released without bail pending an appeal, had refused to disclose the name of a CBS exec. who had given her information about a CBS dispute with actress Judy Garland, who had filed a $1,393,333 breach-of-contract suit against CBS. [See p. 91G1]

Lockheed plant in Burbank, Calif. completed assembly Nov. 11 of the first Lockheed Electra, 91-passenger airliner and the first of American construction powered by prop-jet engines (4 3,750-hp. Allisons). Boeing's first production-model 707 jet-powered airliner was completed in Seattle Oct. 28. [See p. 290A3; Vol. XVI, 247G1, 5G3] . . . **Parke, Davis & Co.,** pharmaceutical mfrs., won dismissal in federal court in Washington Nov. 4 of criminal anti-trust charges.

Birthdays: Swedish King Gustaf Adolf was 75 Nov. 11. [See p. 360C3] . . . U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter was 75 Nov. 15.